DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 467 613 HE 035 086

TITLE	Striving for Excellence: A Report on Missouri's System of Higher Education. Progress Report, 2002.
INSTITUTION	Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Jefferson City.
PUB DATE	2002-03-00
NOTE	46p.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.cbhe.state.mo.us/pdf/reportcard2002.pdf.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Preparation; *Colleges; Databases; *Enrollment; *Higher Education; Quality Control; *Resources; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Missouri

ABSTRACT

This report presents data on Missouri's public system of higher education and, in some cases, for the combined public and independent colleges and universities. Missouri has 31 public two- and four-year college campuses, 25 independent institutions, 1 state-designated technical college, and more than 120 proprietary schools. The report is divided into five sections: (1) Preparation Measures; (2) Resource/Affordability Measures; (3) Participation/Completion Measures; (4) Learning Enhancement Measures; and (5) Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures. In almost all cases data from the 1996-1997 school year are used as the baseline to track progress. Missouri higher education has a rich tradition of using a single database with standardized definitions to make it possible to describe the system and monitor its progress in achieving state priorities. Three appendixes describe admissions selectivity guidelines, institutional missions, and access to postsecondary education and training opportunities in geographic regions. (Contains 50 graphs, 6 maps, and 7 endnotes.) (SLD)

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ED 467 613

2002 Progress Report

Striving for Excellence

A Report on Missouri's System of Higher Education

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Striving for Excellence:
A Report on Missouri's System of Higher Education

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Striving for Excellence:
A Report on Missouri's System of Higher Education

The Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education (CBHE) is committed to fostering a thriving system of quality higher education. Statewide initiatives emphasize the importance of student participation and successful performance, institutional strength, and public engagement. Missouri's public policies for higher education entail systemic planning, the use of data to inform decision making, the coordination of services to avoid unnecessary duplication, fiscal responsibility to ensure responsible stewardship of public funds, and accountability to monitor the system's success in striving toward excellence.

Missouri higher education has a rich tradition of using a single database with standardized definitions so that we can describe the system and monitor its progress in achieving state priorities. A focus on results is integrated into state-level programs and policies for Missouri's colleges and universities. The Coordinating Board uses performance data to drive improvement in the system and to demonstrate accountability for the use of public funds.

This report is divided into five sections: Preparation Measures, Resource/Affordability Measures, Participation/Completion Measures, Learning Enhancement Measures, and Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures. It presents data for Missouri's public system of higher education and, in some cases, for the combined public and independent colleges and universities. State and national goals are identified when available. In almost all cases, data from 1996-97 are used as the baseline to track progress. Data sources are noted at the bottom of the graphs. In some graphs, data are reported separately based on institutional admissions selectivity categories, i.e., open enrollment, moderately selective, selective, and highly selective. In addition, footnotes to the graphs indicate if the data represent items included in the Coordinating Board's performance budgeting or performance funding recommendations. A separate report on the performance of Missouri's proprietary school sector is issued annually. Separate statistical documents profiling each public college and university are generated as well.

Focused Institutional Missions

As part of its statutory responsibility, the Coordinating Board conducts five-year mission reviews for each public college and university (Section 173.030(7) RSMo). The mission review process is designed to ensure mission differentiation, to improve quality, and to strengthen Missouri's public higher education system through planning. By June 2002, each of the state's public colleges and universities will have completed at least one cycle of mission review. Missouri's independent and proprietary institutions also are committed to focused missions which further provide Missouri with a rich, diverse higher education system.

Missouri's system of higher education has 31 public two- and four-year campuses, 25 independent institutions, one state-designated technical college, and more than 120 proprietary schools. Collectively, Missouri's higher education system enrolls more than 360,000 students, graduates more than 50,000 each year, and represents a multi-billion dollar enterprise.

Missouri's institutions differ along several dimensions, including programmatic emphasis, degree-level authorization, and admissions selectivity guidelines. Admissions guidelines are described in Appendix 1. A description of the institutional missions of Missouri's colleges and universities can be found in Appendix 2.

By reinforcing the establishment of focused institutional missions, Missouri is minimizing the duplication of programs and services. An

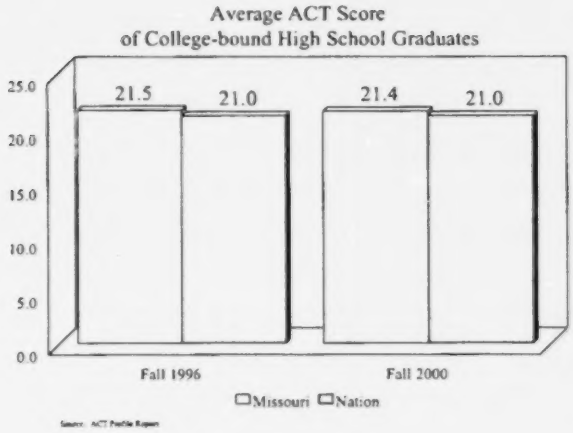
emphasis on distinctive missions also promotes programmatic excellence and helps meet the specific workforce development needs of the state's employers. Working collaboratively, the Coordinating Board and Missouri's colleges and universities are evolving a streamlined, effective, quality higher education system.

Adlai Stevenson said, "We can chart our future clearly and wisely only when we know the path which has led to the present." **Striving Toward Excellence: A Report on Missouri's System of Higher Education** will inform future public policy decisions about Missouri higher education.

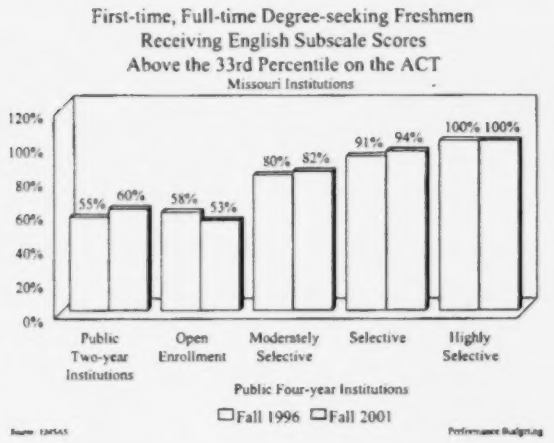
Preparation Measures

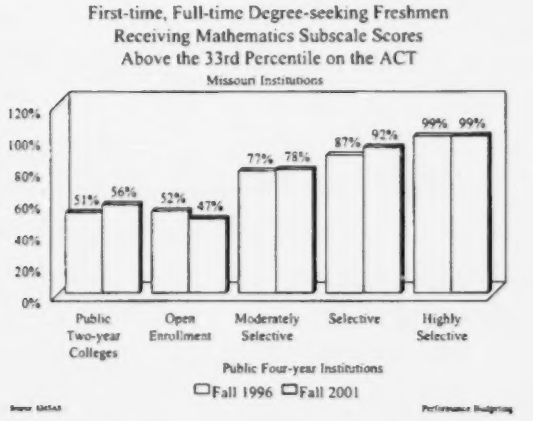
ACT Scores

Research shows a significant link between high school students' ACT scores and college success.[1] Over the past five years, Missouri's average ACT scores have been slightly above the national average of 21.



ACT subscale test scores in English and mathematics are additional measures of student preparation. More than half of all first-time, full-time degree-seeking freshmen tested received an English subscale score above the 33rd percentile in both fall 1996 and fall 2001. The same is true in mathematics for first-time, full-time degree-seeking freshmen at nearly all of Missouri's public four-year colleges and universities.



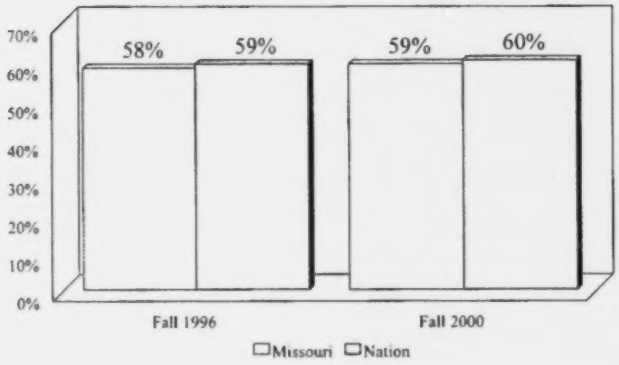


Preparation Measures

High School Core Curriculum

College success also is directly related to students' high school courses.[2] Fifty-nine percent of Missouri's fall 2000 ACT-tested high school graduates completed the ACT-defined college preparatory core curriculum, approaching the national average of 60 percent.

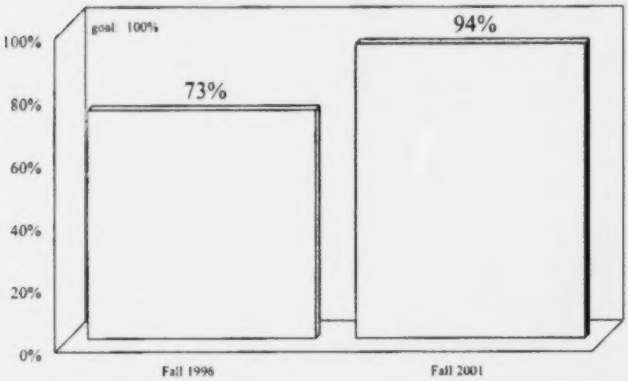
ACT-tested High School Graduates
Completing the ACT Core Curriculum



Source: ACT Assessment Report

In 1992, the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education established a 16-unit high school core curriculum as a standard for admission to all public four-year institutions. The board's goal is to have all first-time, full-time degree-seeking freshmen at Missouri's public four-year colleges and universities complete the CBHE high school core curriculum. The number meeting this college entrance standard increased from 73 percent in 1996 to 94 percent in 2001.

Missouri First-time, Full-time Degree-seeking Freshmen
Completing the CBHE High School Core Curriculum
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions



Note: Based on analysis of reported courses
Source: DMSAS

Performance Funding

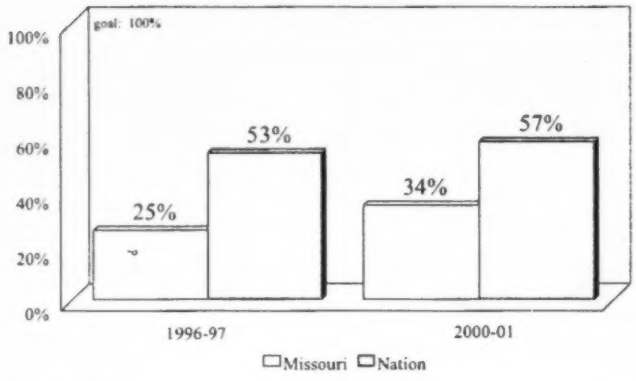
Advanced Placement

Advanced Placement (AP) programs allow high-achieving students to take college-level courses in high school. The Coordinating Board's policy calls for all Missouri high schools to offer nationally recognized AP courses.

Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the percentage of Missouri public and private high schools with students who sat for AP exams increased from 25 percent to 34 percent.

While Missouri continues to make progress toward the Coordinating Board's goal, the 2001 College Board report shows that the percentage of Missouri high schools offering AP programs still lags significantly behind the national average of 57 percent.

High Schools with Students
Taking Advanced Placement Exams



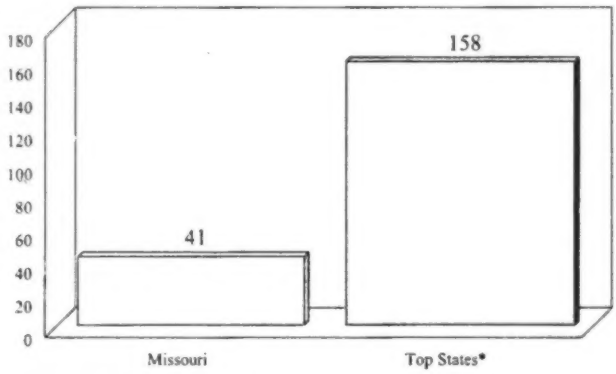
Source: The College Board

Performance Budgeting

Advanced Placement exams are graded on a 5-point scale. In 2001, 69 percent of Missouri students taking AP exams earned scores of 3 or higher, compared to the national rate of 64.7 percent. In that year, Missouri ranked sixth nationally in performance on AP exams.

Although Missouri students taking AP exams perform well, Missouri falls far behind when compared to the national percentage of high schools with students taking the exams. As a result, in fall 1998, when compared with the five top-performing states, Missouri fell short in the number of exams with scores of 3 or higher per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors, with 41 for Missouri compared to 158 for the top-performing states. This again reinforces the lag in the number of Missouri high schools offering Advanced Placement courses.

Scores of 3 or Higher on Advanced Placement Subject Tests
per 1,000 High School Juniors and Seniors, Fall 1998



*Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Utah, and Virginia
Source: Measuring Up 2000, State-by-State Profiles

Performance Budgeting

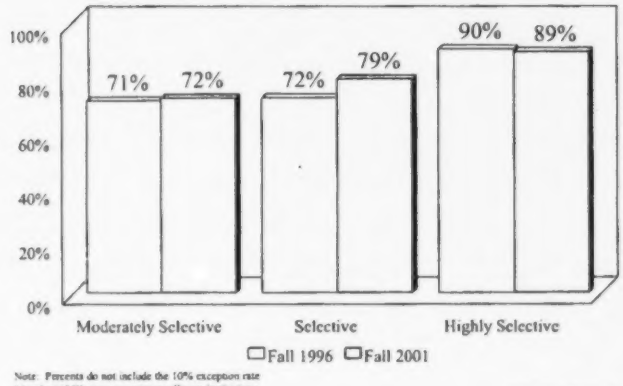
Admissions Selectivity

Missouri higher education institutions differentiate their missions by implementing admissions guidelines that focus their efforts on helping students with different levels of preparation succeed in the state's system of public higher education.

Following the Coordinating Board's recommendation, Missouri's public four-year institutions identified which admissions guidelines they would pursue: open enrollment, moderately selective, selective, or highly selective. The guidelines are based on the high school percentile rank and the percentile derived from the ACT or SAT score. (See Appendix 1 for the admission selectivity guidelines and a list of the institutions contained in each category.)

From fall 1996 to fall 2001, the percentages of students meeting the admissions guidelines at Missouri's moderately selective and selective public institutions have remained stable. Missouri's highly selective public institution has met its goal.

First-time, Full-time Degree-seeking Freshmen
Meeting Admissions Guidelines
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions



Note: Percents do not include the 10% exception rate
Lincoln and Western are open enrollment institutions
Source: EMSAS

Performance Budgeting

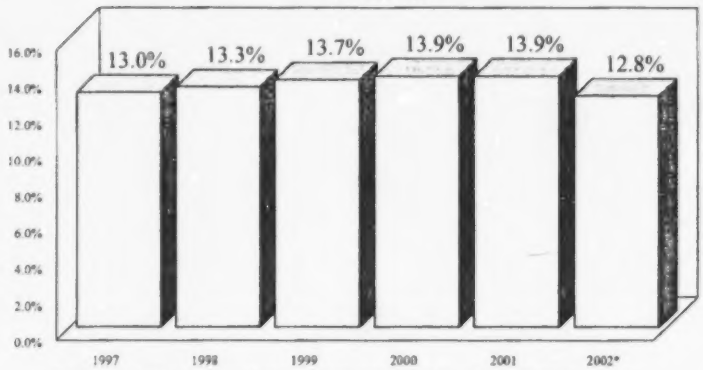
Resource/Affordability Measures

State Funding

The level of state funding impacts quality, access, and affordability of Missouri's system of higher education.

Higher education's proportion of the state budget is one measure of state support. After gradual increases in Missouri higher education's share of state general revenue and lottery appropriations, 2002 was marked by nearly level appropriations, resulting in a substantial drop in the proportion of general revenue funding for higher education.

Total Missouri Higher Education Appropriations
as a Percentage of State General Revenue
and Lottery Appropriations



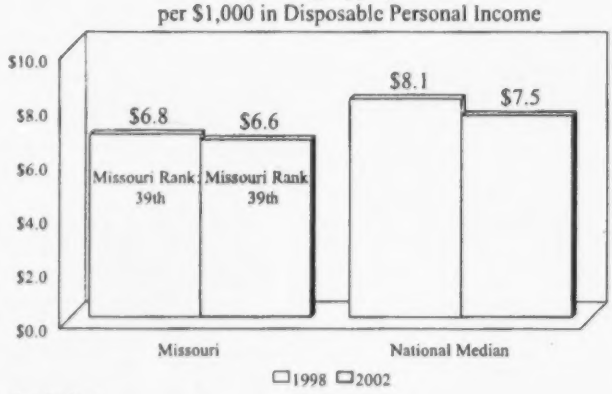
*In 2002, Missouri higher education received less than the appropriated budget as a result of withholdings to make up for a shortage in state revenues.

Note: Fiscal years

Source: CBHE Fiscal Data

The comparison of state appropriations to disposable personal income takes into account the relative wealth of Missouri. By this measure, Missouri lags behind the nation, with only $6.6 in appropriations for higher education per $1,000 in disposable personal income in 2002, compared to $7.5 for the nation.

State Higher Education Funding Effort
Operating Appropriations
per $1,000 in Disposable Personal Income



Note: Fiscal years

Source: Grapevine Survey, Illinois State University

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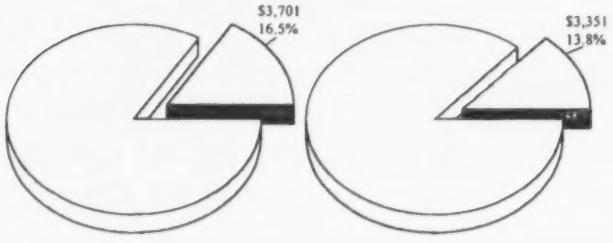
Tuition and Fees

In December 1999, the Missouri Commission on the Affordability of Higher Education issued its report[3] to Governor Mel Carnahan and the Coordinating Board. In their report, the commission members noted that the price of attending a Missouri public college or university was one of the major factors students considered as they chose which college or university to attend.

Average tuition and fees as a percentage of per capita disposable income is becoming an increasingly common measure in determining affordability. In 1999-2000, the average in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Missouri public four-year institutions was $350 higher than the national average for public four-year institutions. For Missouri residents, the average amount of tuition and fees ($3,701) accounted for 16.5 percent of per capita disposable personal income, approximately 3 percentage points higher than the national average.

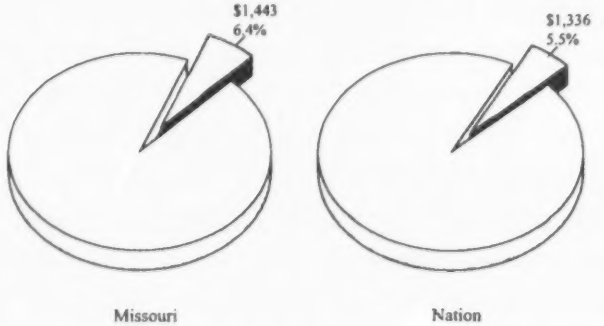
Average In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
as a Percentage of Per Capita Disposable Income, 1999-2000
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions



Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2001; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000, U.S. Census Bureau

In 1999-2000, the average in-state undergraduate tuition ($1,443) at Missouri's public two-year institutions was just over $100 more than the national average for public two-year institutions. The average in-state undergraduate tuition in Missouri's public two-year sector accounted for 6.4 percent of per capita disposable income, compared to 5.5 percent at the national level.

Average In-state Undergraduate Tuition
as a Percentage of Per Capita Disposable Income, 1999-2000
Missouri Public Two-year Institutions



Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2001; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000, U.S. Census Bureau

Student Financial Assistance

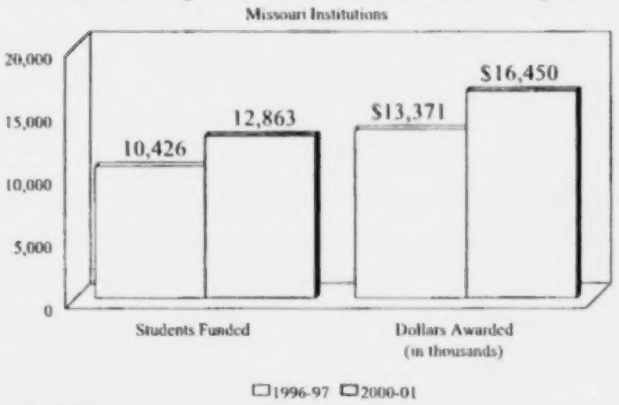
Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the state increased its funding for the need-based Charles Gallagher program from $13,370,709 to $16,450,408. This increase in funding provided grants to 12,863 students, 2,437 more students than in 1996-97.

With the additional funding, the number of eligible but unfunded students was reduced from 30,337 students in 1996-97 to approximately 24,000 students in 2000-01. More than $31 million would have been required to fund the 1996-97 eligible but unfunded students. With the increased funding for the Charles Gallagher program, the number of eligible but unfunded students declined, however, it would require another $28 million in 2000-01 to make awards to all eligible students.

In 2001-2002, there were 9,000 eligible students who qualified for the state's newest need-based financial aid program, the Missouri College Guarantee Program, but who were not funded. Funding these students would require an additional $26.4 million in state funding and spending authority.

While progress is being made in helping more students through state appropriations for the Charles Gallagher and Missouri College Guarantee programs, more state need-based financial aid is necessary.

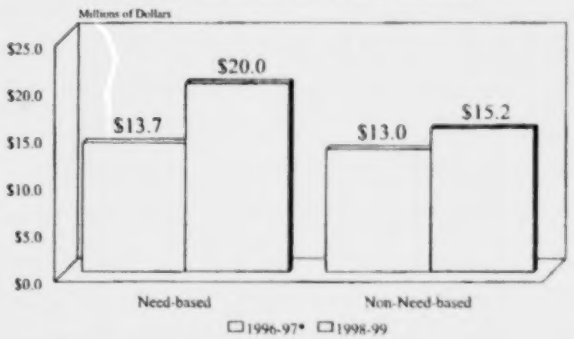
Charles Gallagher Student Financial Assistance Program



Source: MOSTARS

According to the 1998-99 annual report of the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, in 1998-99, $20 million, or 57 percent, of Missouri's total state-sponsored aid awarded to undergraduate students was need-based. This represents a 46 percent increase since 1996-97.

Total Grant Assistance Awarded to Undergraduate Students from Missouri Grant Programs



*Includes State Student Incentive Grant money
Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, 30th Annual Survey Report

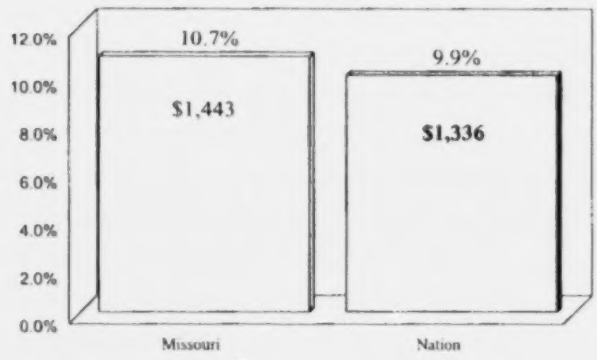
Students from Low-Income Families

For students enrolling in a Missouri public community college, price was the major factor considered in their decision to attend college.

Average tuition as a percentage of the poverty threshold is a measure increasingly being used by other states and nationally to assess the affordability of the states' community colleges.

In academic year 1999-2000, the average in-state tuition paid by full-time equivalent students at Missouri's public two-year community colleges was about $110 higher than the national average. Using the national poverty line of $13,470, Missouri's average in-state community college tuition is the equivalent of 10.7 percent of that level of poverty, compared to 9.9 percent for the community college average nationwide.

Average In-state Tuition* Paid by Full-time Equivalent Students at Public Community Collegesas a Percentage of the Poverty Threshold 1999-2000



*Preliminary data based on fall 1998 enrollments
Sources: Poverty in the United States: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau; Digest of Education Statistics, 2000

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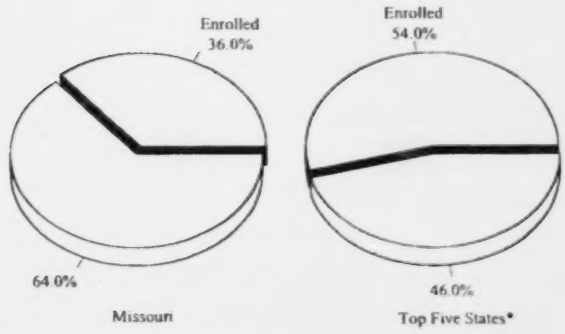
Participation/Completion Measures

College Enrollment Rate

Broadening access to higher education remains a high priority of the Coordinating Board. Missouri falls behind the national average in college enrollment of both traditional and nontraditional students.

In 1998, 36 percent of Missouri high school freshmen enrolled in college in any state within four years, compared to 54 percent for the five states rated highest in participation nationally.

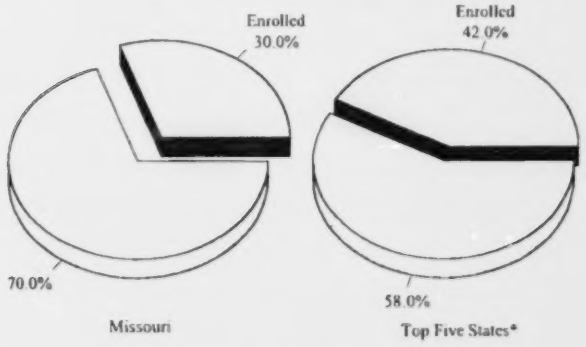
High School Students Enrolling in College in Any State Within Four Years, 1998



*Top 5 states: Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, and North Dakota
Source: Measuring Up 2000

That same year, 30 percent of Missouri's population aged 18- to 24-years enrolled in college, as compared to an average of 42 percent for the top five states.

Population Aged 18- to 24-Years Enrolled in College, 1998



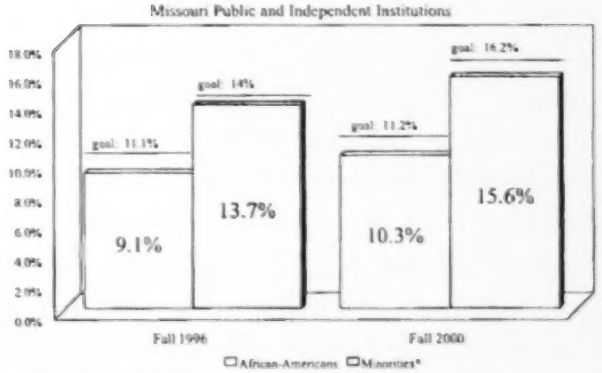
*Top 5 states: Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, and North Dakota
Source: Measuring Up 2000

Participation/Completion Measures

Underrepresented Groups

Related to the issue of access to higher education is the participation of underrepresented groups. The Coordinating Board's goal is that minorities will participate in Missouri's system of higher education in a proportion at least equal to their representation in the state's population aged 18 years or over. By fall 2000, the percentage of all minorities enrolled in Missouri higher education was under the goal of 16.2 percent, as was the percentage of African-Americans enrolled which was under the goal of 11.2 percent for that group.

African-Americans and Minorities
as a Percentage of Total Enrollment
Missouri Public and Independent Institutions



*African-American, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan native, and Asian
No nonresident aliens or unknowns were included in the calculations
Source: IPEDS

Performance Funding

As with minority participation, Missouri's goal for minority degree completion also is set to at least reflect minority representation in the state's population aged 18 years or over. The number of degrees conferred in Missouri to African-Americans and other minorities has increased steadily every year; however, the proportion of degrees conferred to all minorities and African-Americans still falls short of the goals established for each group. In 2000-01, the goal for all minorities was set at 16.2 percent - the percentage of degrees conferred to all minorities was 15.1 percent. For African-Americans, the goal was 11.2 percent, but the actual percentage was only 9.3 percent.

Degrees Conferred to African-Americans and Minorities
as a Percentage of Total Degrees Conferred
Missouri Public and Independent Institutions

*African-American, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan native, and Asian
No nonresident aliens or unknowns were included in the calculations
Source: IPEDS C

Performance Funding

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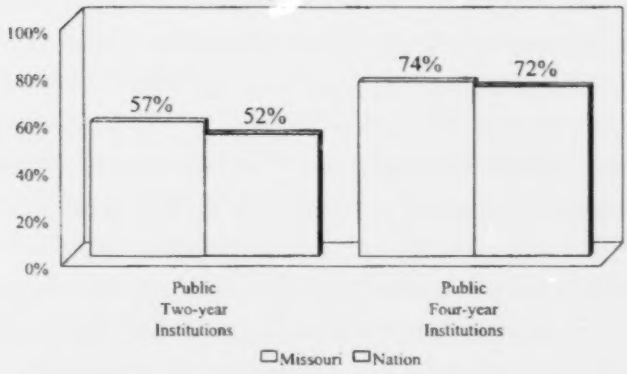
Participation/Completion Measures

Freshman Success

High school core curricula, parents' education, socioeconomic status, family income, interaction with college faculty, and school choice have been identified as factors important to student success.[4] For 2000-01, Missouri's overall freshman-to-sophomore persistence rates for public two- and four-year institutions were 57 percent and 74 percent, respectively, both slightly above the national averages reported by ACT.

Freshman-to-Sophomore Retention Rate, 2000-01

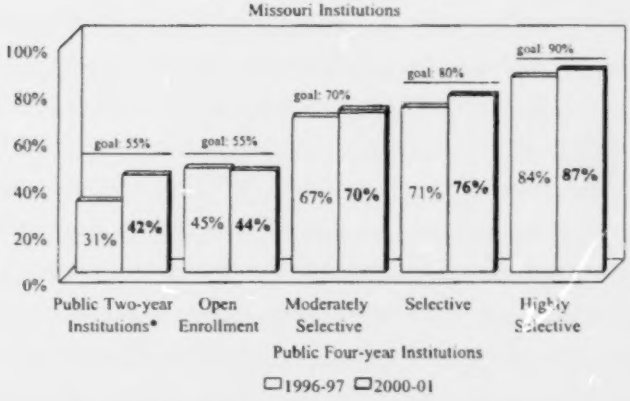


Source: EMSAS, ACT 2002 News Release

In monitoring mission-differentiated institutional performance, the Coordinating Board's goals are based on the freshman success rate, defined as the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking freshmen who complete the first academic year with at least 24 credit hours and a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or better. Most of Missouri's public institutions have made progress toward their mission-differentiated goals for freshman success.

Freshman Success and First-year Completion Rates by Admissions Selectivity

Missouri Institutions



*No data for Crowder; incomplete data for Moberly and Three Rivers in 1997
Source: EMSAS

Performance Funding

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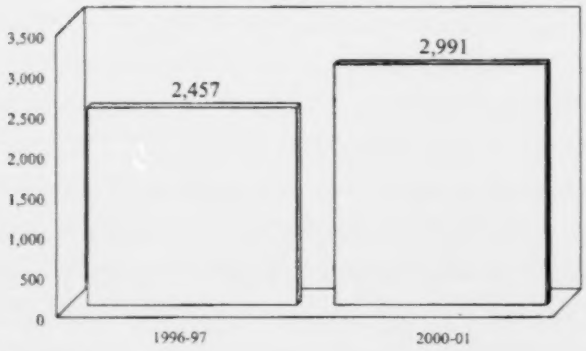
Transfer Student Completions

The number of students who transferred from Missouri's public two-year institutions to Missouri's public four-year institutions and completed baccalaureate degrees increased from 2,457 in 1996-97 to 2,991 in 2000-2001, an increase of 21.7 percent.

The proportion of all baccalaureate degree recipients at the state's public colleges and universities who transferred from a public community college increased from 16.1 percent in 1996-97 to 18.6 percent of those receiving baccalaureate degrees in 2000-01.

Baccalaureate Degree Recipients from Missouri Public Four-year Institutions Who Took 12 or More Credit Hours at a Missouri Public Two-year Institution

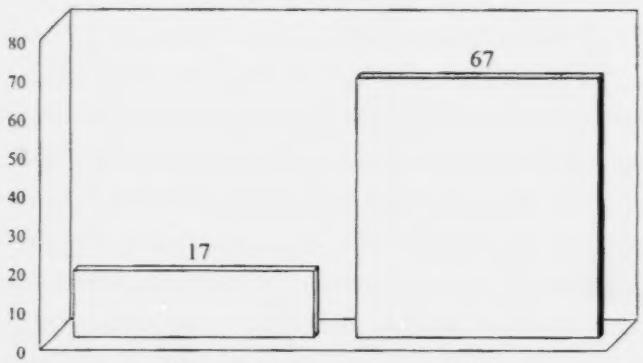


Source: DHESAS

Geographic Access to Technical Programs

As part of the state's workforce investment efforts, increasing Missouri residents' geographic access to postsecondary technical education and training remains a major goal as set forth in the Coordinating Board's 1996 *Missouri State Plan for Postsecondary Technical Education*. The capacity of Missouri's postsecondary technical education delivery system has been greatly enhanced since 1996. By 2001, Missouri's public two-year colleges and one public four-year college were providing targeted technical education in 67 communities throughout the state, nearly a four-fold increase. (See Appendix 3 for maps showing access to Missouri's postsecondary education and training opportunities.)

Communities in Which Postsecondary Technical Education is Offered
Missouri Public Institutions



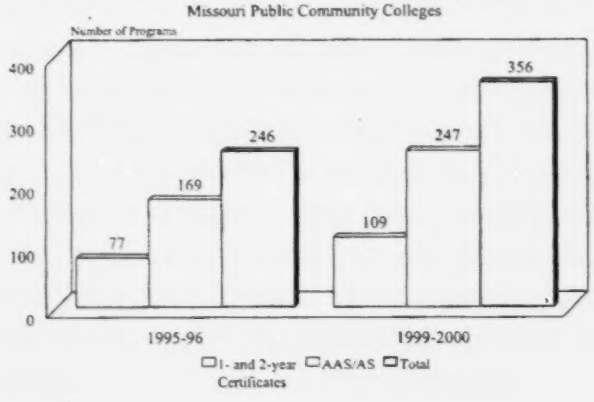
Source: CBHE Survey

Participation/Completion Measures

Programmatic Access to Technical Programs

The number of degree programs in targeted technical fields also has increased. Between 1995-96 and 1999-2000, the number of technical certificate and associate degree programs increased by 45 percent in Missouri, mostly in industrial electronics, manufacturing technology, industrial engineering, and computer-related areas.

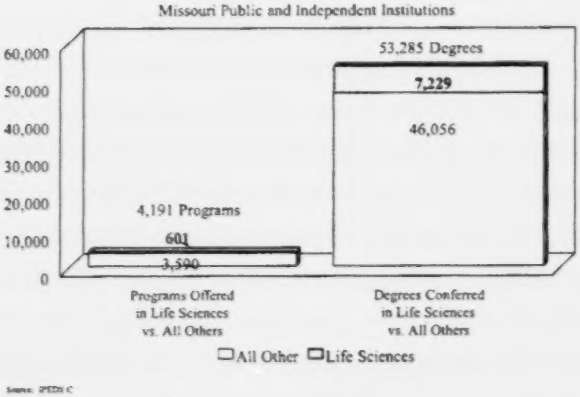
Postsecondary Technical Education
Certificate and Associate Degree Programs
Missouri Public Community Colleges



In 1998, Missouri identified three high-demand occupational areas in the state: life sciences (biomedicine/biotechnology fields), computer-related fields, and advanced manufacturing. These targeted areas have been characterized as pivotal for the future of the state.

During the 2000-01 academic year, Missouri's public and independent institutions offered more than 600 certificate, associate, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and first professional programs in the life sciences. This represents 14 percent of the total number of programs offered. During 2000-01, these life sciences programs produced more than 7,000 certificates and degrees, accounting for 13.6 percent of the total degrees conferred that year.

Life Sciences Programs and
Certificates and Degrees Conferred, 2000-01
Missouri Public and Independent Institutions



Source: IPEDS C

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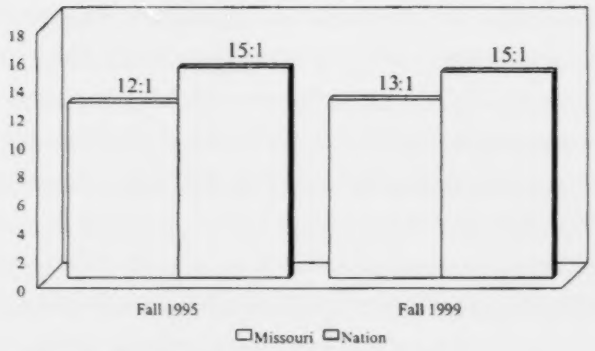
Learning Enhancement Measures

Faculty

"Teaching is the business of the business – the activity that is central to all colleges and universities."[5]

In fall 1999, the ratio of full-time equivalent students to FTE faculty at Missouri's public four-year institutions was 13:1, compared to the national ratio, 15:1.

Ratio of Full-time Equivalent Students to FTE Faculty
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions

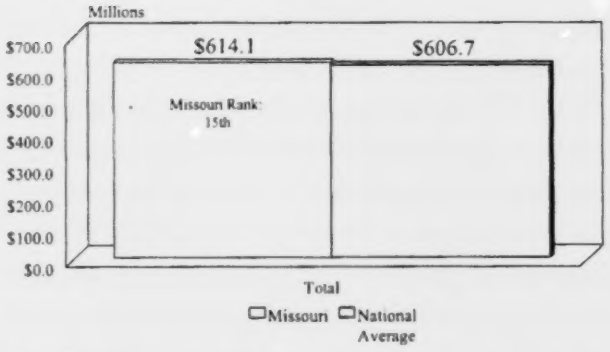


Sources: Digest of Education Statistics, 1998 and 2001

Research Funding

In addition to state appropriations, the Coordinating Board encourages Missouri research institutions to obtain federal and other external funds for research. As Missouri institutions have become increasingly competitive in obtaining external research funds, dollar amounts received for that purpose have continued to grow. By 2000, funds for research and development at Missouri's four-year institutions totaled $614.1 million, slightly above the national average of $606.7 million. Missouri ranked 15th among all states in funds for research and development (R&D) at colleges and universities.

Research and Development Funds, 2000
Missouri Four-year Institutions



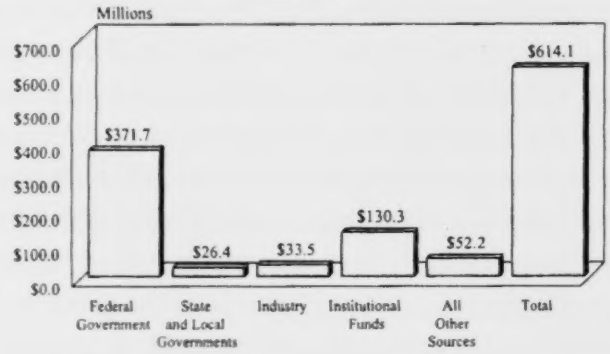
Note: Fiscal year
Source: Academic Research and Development Expenditures Report, FY 2000, National Science Foundation

Of the $614.1 million in R&D funds obtained by Missouri higher education institutions, $371.7 million, or 60.5 percent, came from federal sources.

R&D funds obtained by Missouri's doctoral degree-granting institutions totaled $609.2 million in 2000, accounting for 99 percent of the state total. These funds represented an increase of more than 50 percent since 1996. Of the doctoral institutions' R&D funds in the science and engineering fields, $485.7 million, or almost 80 percent of the total, was for life sciences.

In a recent article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*,* Washington University, one of Missouri's independent research universities, was ranked 14th in the nation in obtaining competitively secured research funds.

Research and Development Funds by Source, 2000
Missouri Four-year Institutions



Note: Fiscal year
Source: Academic Research and Development Expenditures Report, FY 2000, National Science Foundation

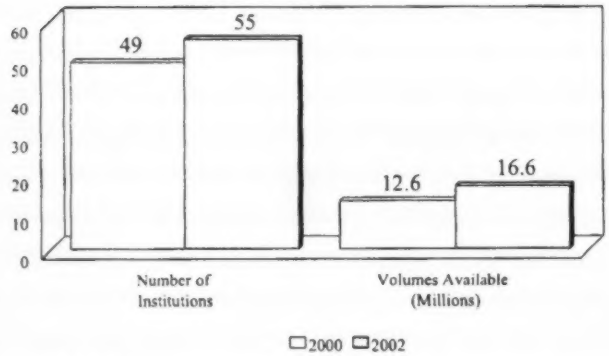
MOBIUS

Missouri appropriated $10.2 million to build the Missouri Bibliographic Information User System (MOBIUS), a consortium of Missouri's academic libraries. Through MOBIUS, public and independent institutions throughout Missouri use a common library platform that facilitates the sharing of print, electronic, and multimedia resources among the students, faculty, and staff of member institutions.

Beginning in 2002, MOBIUS received $649,000 in core funds to sustain its operations. Between 2000 and 2002, the number of member institutions increased 12.2 percent, from 49 to 55. During the same time period, the number of volumes available through MOBIUS increased by 31.7 percent, to 16.6 million volumes.

Statistics showing that only 38 percent of those volumes are held by more than one institution evidences the efficiency of resource sharing through MOBIUS.

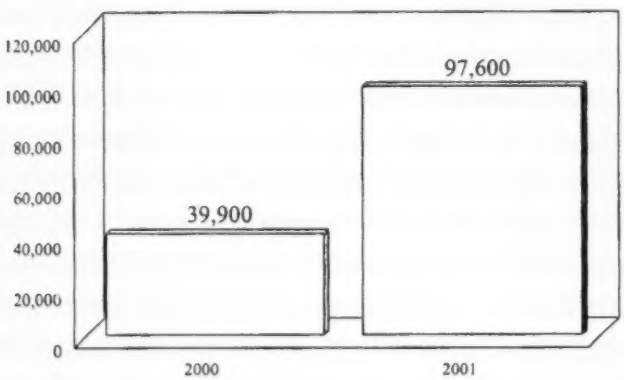
Participation in MOBIUS
Missouri Public and Independent Institutions



Note: Fiscal years
Source: CBHE FY 2001 Budget

The utilization of MOBIUS has been significantly above projections, from 39,900 volumes checked out during 2000 to 97,600 during 2001.

Participation in MOBIUS
Volumes Checked Out



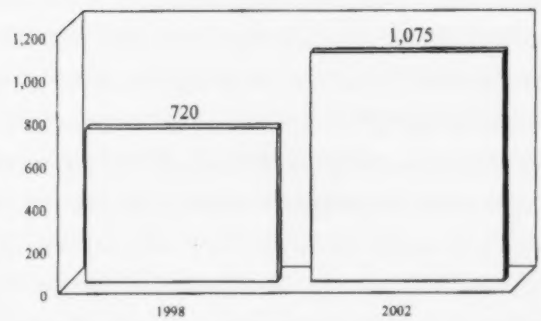
Note: Fiscal years
Source: CBHE FY 2001 Budget

MOREnet

The Missouri Research and Education Network (MOREnet) provides high-speed Internet connections for Missouri higher education, elementary and secondary education, state agencies, public libraries, communities, and other organizations. State funding for MOREnet continues to rise with the demand for MOREnet services. The higher education share of state appropriations for MOREnet increased from $5 million in 1998 to $13 million in 2002. Additional state resources of $9.8 million are provided by the state through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Secretary of State, bringing the 2002 total state support for MOREnet to $22.8 million.

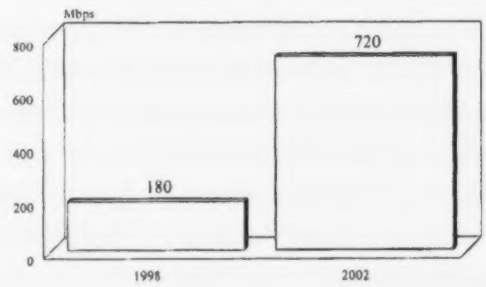
Since its inception, the number of sites connected to the MOREnet backbone has increased 49 percent, from 720 to 1,075. Between 1998 and 2002, MOREnet's Internet capacity quadrupled, from 180 megabits per second (Mbps) to 720 Mbps. In the same time period, the Internet usage from connected sites increased by more than 260 percent.

MOREnet Sites



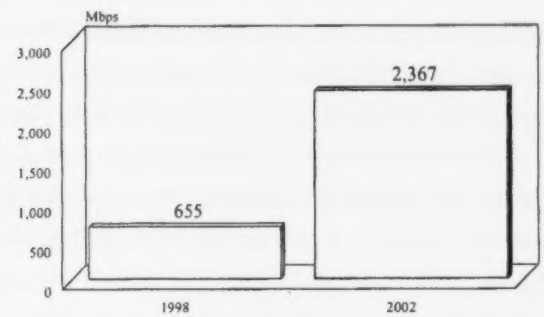
Note: Fiscal years

MOREnet Internet Capacity



Note: Fiscal years

MOREnet Access to Missouri Backbone from Local Connections



Note: Fiscal years

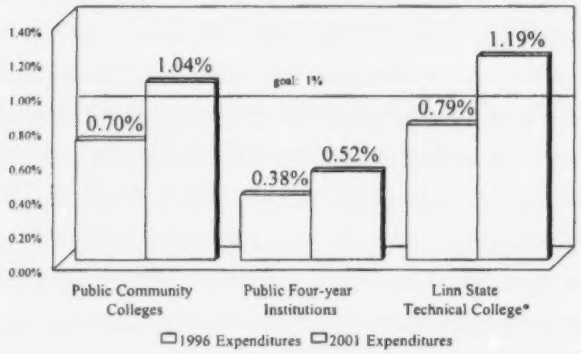
Learning Enhancement Measures

Teaching and Learning Improvement Projects

Missouri higher education institutions are encouraged to produce innovative teaching strategies aimed at enhancing student performance. The Coordinating Board's goal calls for at least 1 percent of the total planned expenditures on instruction to be dedicated to campus teaching and learning improvement projects.

On-campus credit instruction expenditures as a percentage of campus-level performance-based funding increased most significantly at Missouri's public community colleges and Linn State Technical College, both surpassing the goal in 2001. The percentage of campus-level performance-based funding spent for on-campus credit instruction at Missouri's public four-year institutions continues to increase but, by 2001, was still just over halfway to the 1 percent goal. Linn State Technical College first received performance funding in 1998. Linn State's percentage of campus-level performance-based funding used for on-campus credit instruction has increased from .79 percent at that time to 1.19 percent in 2001, surpassing the 1 percent goal.

Expenditures for On-campus Credit Instruction as a Percentage of Campus-Level Performance-Based Funding



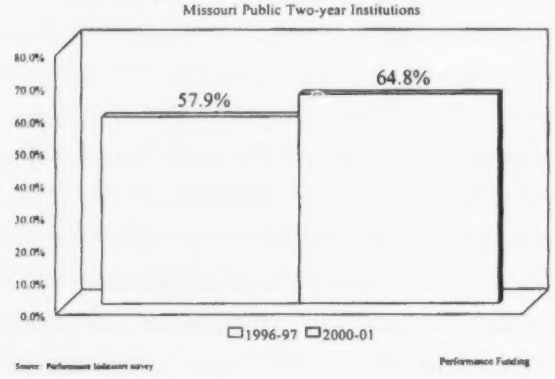
*Expenditures for Linn State Technical College are for FY 1998 and FY 2001.
Note: Fiscal years
Source: Budget Reporting and Request Forms

Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Performance in General Education – Associate of Arts Degree Level

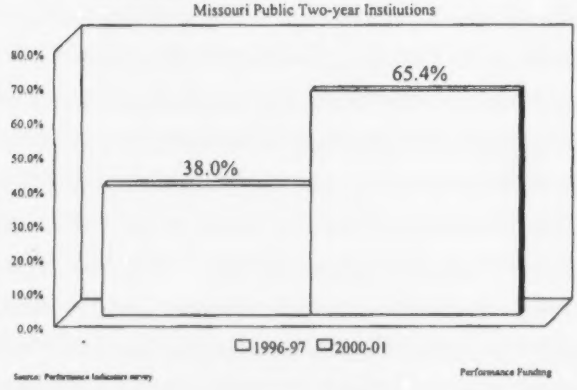
In 2000-01, 64.8 percent of the associate of arts degree recipients from Missouri's public two-year institutions were assessed in general education using a nationally normed assessment.

Percentage of Associate of Arts Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed General Education Assessment



The proportion of associate of arts degree recipients being assessed in general education and scoring at or above the 50th percentile increased from 38 percent to over 65 percent between 1996-97 and 2000-01. Absent the assessment of all graduates however, these data cannot be generalized to address issues of student performance about all graduates.

Of Associate of Arts Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed Assessment of General Education, the Percentage Scoring at or Above the 50th Percentile



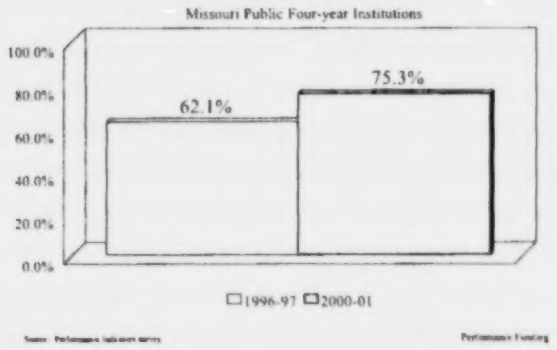
Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Performance in General Education – Baccalaureate Degree Level

In addition to degree completion, the Coordinating Board encourages institutions to measure graduates' performance on nationally normed tests of general education.

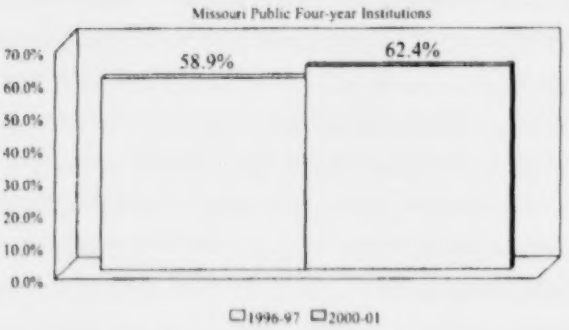
In 2000-01, 75.3 percent of the baccalaureate degree recipients from Missouri's public four-year institutions were assessed using a nationally normed instrument.

Percentage of Baccalaureate Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed General Education Assessment



The proportion baccalaureate degree recipients being assessed in general education and scoring at or above the 50th percentile increased from nearly 59 percent in 1996-97 to more than 62 percent in 2000-01. Absent the assessment of all graduates however, these data cannot be generalized to address issues of student performance about all graduates.

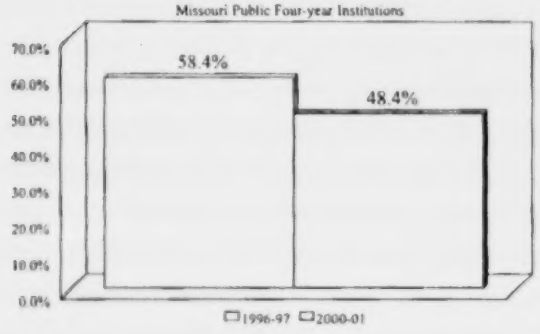
Of Baccalaureate Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed Assessment of General Education, the Percentage Scoring at or Above the 50th Percentile



Performance in the Major Field of Study

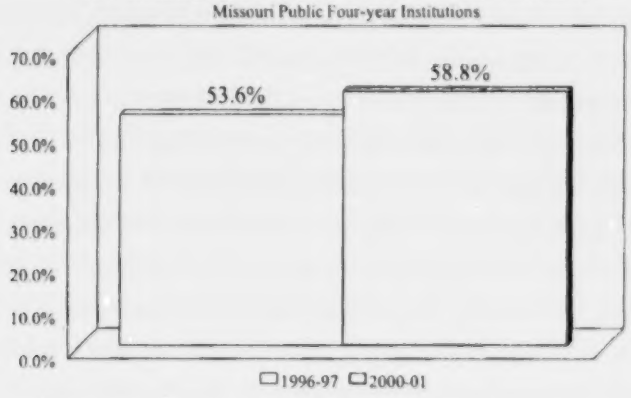
Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the proportion of baccalaureate degree recipients from Missouri's public four-year institutions assessed in their major field of study declined between 1996-97 and 2000-01. However, the proportion of those assessed and scoring at or above the 50th percentile has increased from nearly 54 percent in 1996-97 to about 59 percent in 2000-01. Absent, the assessment of all graduates however, these data cannot be generalized to address issues of student performance about all graduates.

Percentage of Baccalaureate Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed Major Field of Study Test



Source: Performance Indicators survey

Of Baccalaureate Degree Recipients Assessed Using a Nationally Normed Assessment of the Major Field, the Percentage Scoring at or Above the 50th Percentile

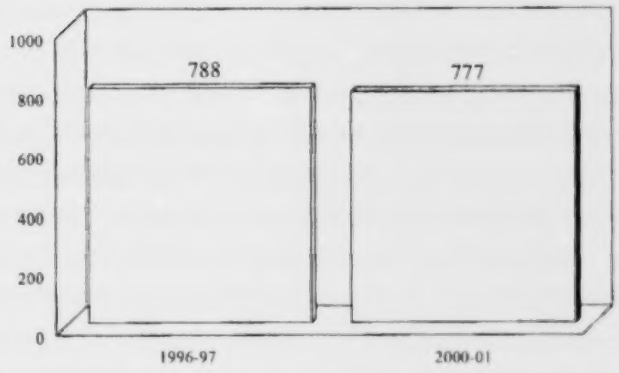


Source: Performance Indicators survey

Performance on Licensure, Certification, or Registration Exams – Associate Degree Level

At the associate degree level, many graduates take licensure, certification, or registration exams that are scored pass/fail. The number of associate degree recipients taking such exams essentially remained unchanged between 1996-97 and 2000-01, 788 and 777, respectively.

Associate Degree Recipients Taking a Licensure, Certification, or Registration Exam Scored Pass/Fail

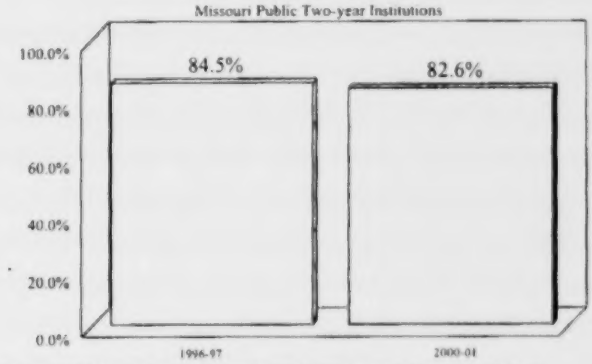


Source: Performance Indicators survey

The percentage of all associate degree recipients from Missouri's public two-year institutions passing a licensure, certification, or registration exam scored pass/fail also has remained about the same, with 84.5 percent in 1996-97 and 82.6 percent in 2000-01.

Proportion of Associate Degree Recipients Receiving Pass Scores on a Licensure, Certification, or Registration Exam that is Scored Pass/Fail

Missouri Public Two-year Institutions



Note: Percentage is calculated on the basis of the number of associate degree recipients who took a licensure, certification, or registration exam that is scored pass/fail.
Source: Performance Indicators survey

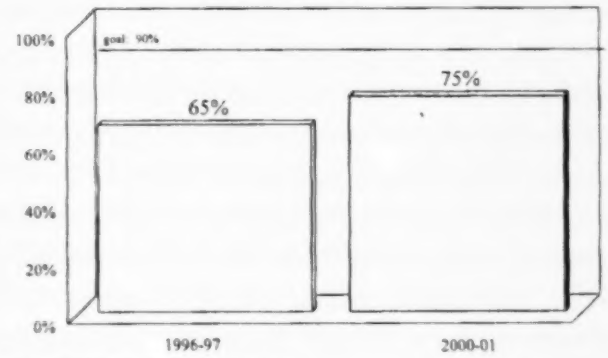
Performance Funding

Quality of Prospective Teachers

The Coordinating Board's goal for entry into teacher education programs is that 90 percent of students admitted to teacher education programs at Missouri's public four-year institutions score at or above 265 on all subtests of the College Basic Academic Subject Examination (C-BASE), which is equivalent to achieving an ACT composite score at the 66th percentile.

Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the percentage of students admitted to teacher education programs at Missouri's public four-year institutions meeting the above criteria rose from 65 percent to 75 percent.

Students Admitted to Teacher Education Programs
Meeting CBHE Admission Recommendations
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions



Note: ACT composite score at the [illegible]th percentile and/or a score of 261 or above on the C-BASE.
Source: Performance Indicators survey

Performance Funding

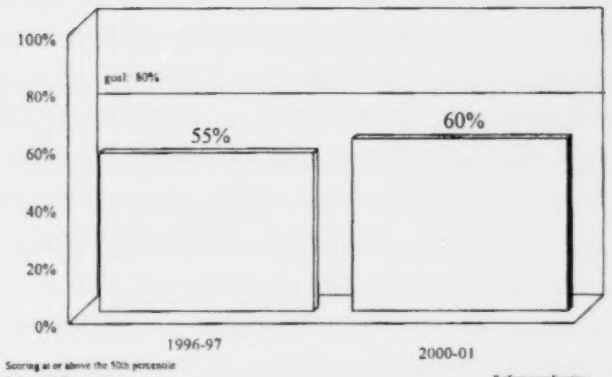
Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Performance of Prospective Teachers

In recent years, the Missouri K-16 Coalition has emphasized that quality K-12 teachers are needed to improve overall K-12 student performance.[7] To encourage Missouri higher education institutions to meet higher standards, the Coordinating Board recommends that 80 percent of all teacher education graduates score at or above the 50th percentile on state-mandated national exit examinations.

Overall, the percentage of teacher education graduates from Missouri's public four-year institutions meeting the Coordinating Board's recommended exit goal has increased from 55 percent in 1996-97 to 60 percent in 2000-01.

Teacher Education Graduates Meeting
the CBHE Recommended Praxis II Exit Goal
Missouri Public Four-year Institutions



Note: Scoring at or above the 50th percentile
Source: Performance Indicators survey

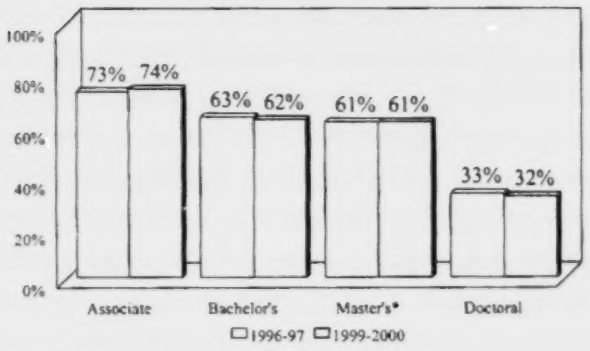
Performance Funding

Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Job Placement

Job placement data is one indicator of the preparedness of Missouri graduates entering the workforce. Between 1996-97 and 1999-2000, the percentage of graduates of Missouri public institutions employed in the state remained largely unchanged at all degree levels. During the 1999-2000 academic year, 74 percent of students who graduated from a Missouri public institution with an associate degree entered Missouri's workforce. More than 60 percent of students who received a bachelor's or master's degree from a Missouri public institution also bolstered Missouri's workforce. Finally, nearly one-third of students who received their doctoral degrees from a Missouri public institution entered Missouri's workforce.

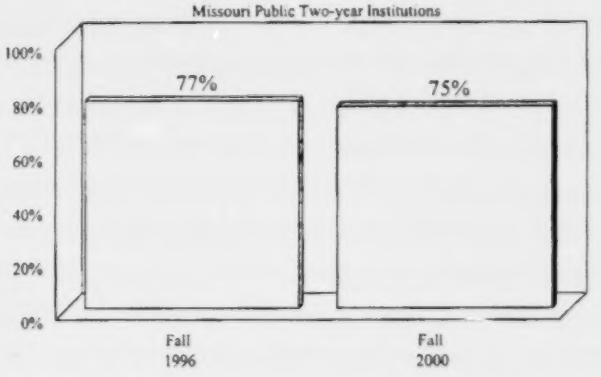
Graduates of Missouri Public Institutions
Entering Missouri's Workforce



*Does not include education specialists
Source: Coordinating Board for Higher Education

In addition to monitoring these degree-related employment rates, the Coordinating Board places particular emphasis on the successful job placement of graduates from Missouri's public two-year institutions' vocational and technical education programs. In fall 2000, 75 percent of vocational program completers found jobs in areas related to their educational preparation.

Vocational Education Program Completers
Employed in Fields Related to Their Education



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Performance Funding

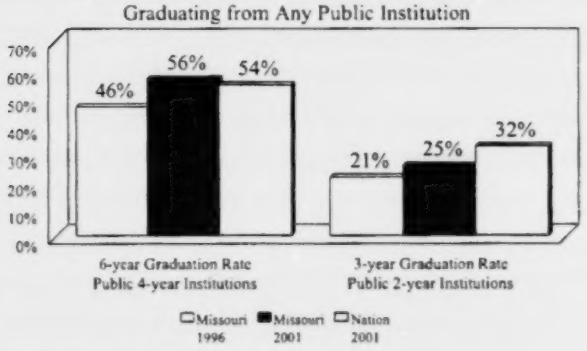
Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Graduation Rates

The Coordinating Board's mission differentiation goals also include the expectation that as the admissions selectivity increases, so should the institutions' graduation rates. Between 1996 and 2001, Missouri's public four-year institutions' six-year graduation rate improved from 46 percent to 56 percent, above the national average of 54 percent.

Between 1996 and 2001, the three-year graduation rate for Missouri's public two-year institutions increased from 21 to 25 percent, still below the national average of 32 percent.

Graduation Rates of the Full-time Freshman Cohort
Graduating from Any Public Institution



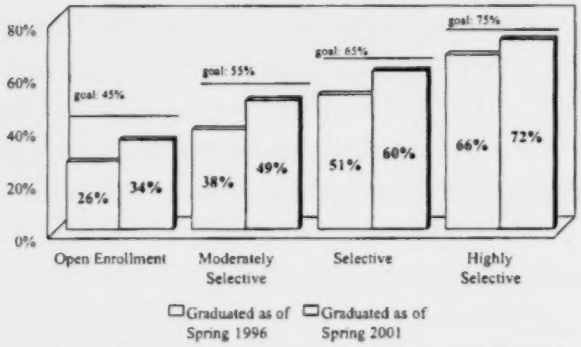
Note: 1996: 6-year graduation rate based on 1990 freshman cohort
2001: 6-year graduation rate based on 1995 freshman cohort
1996: 3-year graduation rate based on 1993 freshman cohort
2001: 3-year graduation rate based on 1998 freshman cohort

Source: IAHSAS, Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange, University of Oklahoma, ACT 2002 News Release

Performance Funding

An examination of graduation rates from Missouri's public four-year institutions, categorized by the institutions' selectivity, shows similar progress toward mission-differentiated goals during the same period.

Six-year Graduation Rates of the Full-time Freshman Cohort
at Missouri Public Four-year Institutions Graduating
from Any Missouri Public Institution



Source: IAHSAS

Performance Funding

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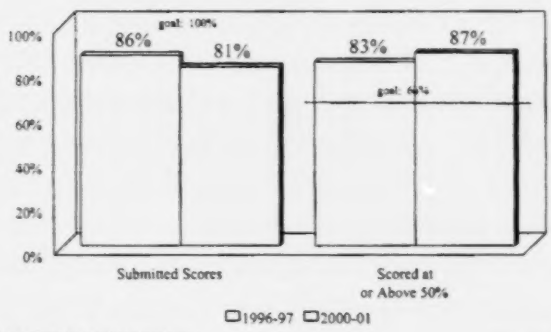
Quality/Performance Outcomes Measures

Quality of Graduate Students

To enhance the quality of graduate education in Missouri, the Coordinating Board recommends that 66 percent of all entering graduate students score at or above the 50th percentile on nationally normed entrance exams. At the University of Missouri, the percentage of students submitting national entrance exam scores and scoring at or above the 50th percentile has remained well above the goal of 66 percent since 1996-97.

First-time, Full-time Graduate and First Professional Students Submitting National Entrance Exam Scores and Their Performance
University of Missouri

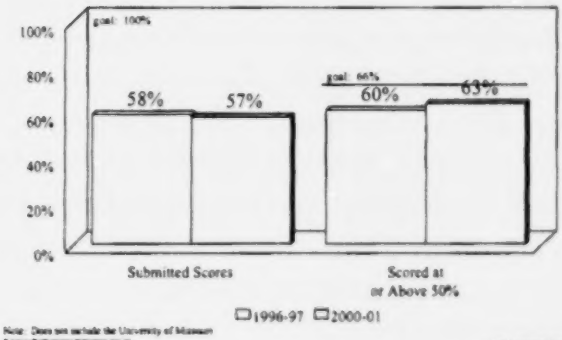


Performance Funding

When considering only those students submitting scores, the state's remaining public master's degree-granting institutions also are within reach of the goal. In 2000-01, 63 percent of the students submitting scores on national entrance exams scored at or above the 50th percentile.

Absent all new graduate and first professional students submitting scores, these data cannot be generalized to address quality issues about all new graduate and first professional students.

First-time, Full-time Graduate Students Submitting National Entrance Exam Scores and Their Performance
Missouri Public Master's Degree-granting Institutions



Performance Funding

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Notes

1. The High School Profile Report, ACT, Inc.; ACT Research Information Brief, 2001-3

2. Ibid.

3. Toward an Affordable Future, Report of the Missouri Commission on the Affordability of Higher Education," December 9, 1999

4. "Organizational Issues in Enrollment Management," The College Board

   "Persistence and Attainment of First-year College Stopouts," The Condition of Education, Section V, Educational Participation and Progress, U.S. Department of Education

   "High School Academic Curriculum and the Persistence Path Through College: Persistence and Transfer Behavior of Undergraduates 3 Years After Entering 4-year Institutions," Laura Horn and Lawrence K. Kojaku. Education Statistics Quarterly, 2001

   "Individual Predictors of Student Persistence," Karna Walter, Randall S. Bergen, and Laurie Schreiner. Towards Excellence Report, Council for Christian Colleges and Universities, January 2001

5. "The Business of the Business." Policy Perspectives 1: 1-7, Pew Higher Education Research Program, May 1989.

6. "Income From University Licenses on Patents Exceeded $1-Billion." *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, March 22, 2002

7. "Achievement Gap Elimination: Report of the Missouri K-16 Task Force," March 2002

Appendix 1. Admissions Selectivity Guidelines

It is recommended that all students enrolling in Missouri's public four-year institutions take the CBHE-recommended 16-unit high school core curriculum. In addition, the following admissions selectivity guidelines have been established as part of the Coordinating Board's public policy initiative to differentiate the missions of the state's public system of higher education.

Open Enrollment (Lincoln University, Missouri Western State College, the state's public two-year community colleges, and Linn State Technical College): Students may be admitted based on a high school diploma or its equivalent, but admission to selected programs is based on each program's admissions standards. While these institutions are open enrollment, special admissions requirements apply to selected programs.

Moderately Selective (Central Missouri State University, Harris-Stowe State College, Missouri Southern State College, Northwest Missouri State University, and Southeast Missouri State University): combined ACT percentile score and high school percentile rank total points which equal or exceed 100, automatic admission with an ACT test score of 21

Selective (Southwest Missouri State University and University of Missouri System): combined ACT percentile score and high school percentile rank total points which equal or exceed 120, automatic admission with an ACT test score of 24

Highly Selective (Truman State University): combined ACT percentile score and high school percentile rank total points which equal or exceed 140, automatic admission with an ACT test score of 27

Note: High school percentile rank is calculated from the high school class rank and high school class size reported for each student through the Enhanced Missouri Student Achievement Study. The ACT percentile rank is derived from the ACT composite score that the school provides for each student using a conversion table included in the Enhanced Missouri Student Achievement Study instruction manual.

Appendix 2. Institutional Missions

Public Colleges and Universities

Open Enrollment Institutions

Community Colleges: Associate degree-granting institutions with open enrollment admissions specializing in workforce development; Missouri's lead institutions in delivering postsecondary technical education in partnership with the state's area vocational technical schools

Linn State Technical College: Associate of applied science degree-granting institution with open/selective enrollment and a mission focusing on programmatic access to highly specialized technical education

Missouri Western State College: Baccalaureate-level, open enrollment institution serving the greater St. Joseph area and focusing on access to learner success with a special retention program, Access Plus

Lincoln University: 1890 land-grant, master's-level institution with open enrollment admissions serving mid-Missouri and focusing on access to learning success

Moderately Selective Institutions

Harris-Stowe State College: Baccalaureate-level, moderately selective admissions institution with selected applied professional programs serving the city of St. Louis

Missouri Southern State College: Baccalaureate-level, moderately selective admissions institution with an international emphasis serving the greater Joplin area

Central Missouri State University: Master's-level, moderately selective admissions institution with a statewide mission focusing on programmatic access to professional applied science and technology programs at the baccalaureate and master's degree levels

Northwest Missouri State University: Master's-level, moderately selective admissions regional institution serving northwest Missouri through the extended electronic campus

Southeast Missouri State University: Master's-level, moderately selective admissions, regional institution serving southeast Missouri through extended partnerships, with special emphasis on experiential learning

Selective Institutions

Southwest Missouri State University: Master's-level, selective admissions institution with a statewide mission in public affairs, providing programmatic access for southwest Missouri, with a two-year branch campus in West Plains and a research station in Mountain Grove

University of Missouri System: Selective admissions, statewide land-grant university with four campuses (Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla, and St. Louis) focusing on quality graduate, doctoral, and professional programs and research through endowed chairs, distinguished professorships, and enriched funding for selected programs, and enhancing the national stature and recognition of selected graduate programs and areas of research

Highly Selective Institution

Truman State University: Highly selective admissions, master's-level liberal arts and sciences university, focusing its statewide mission on the special quality of the liberal arts teaching and learning environment

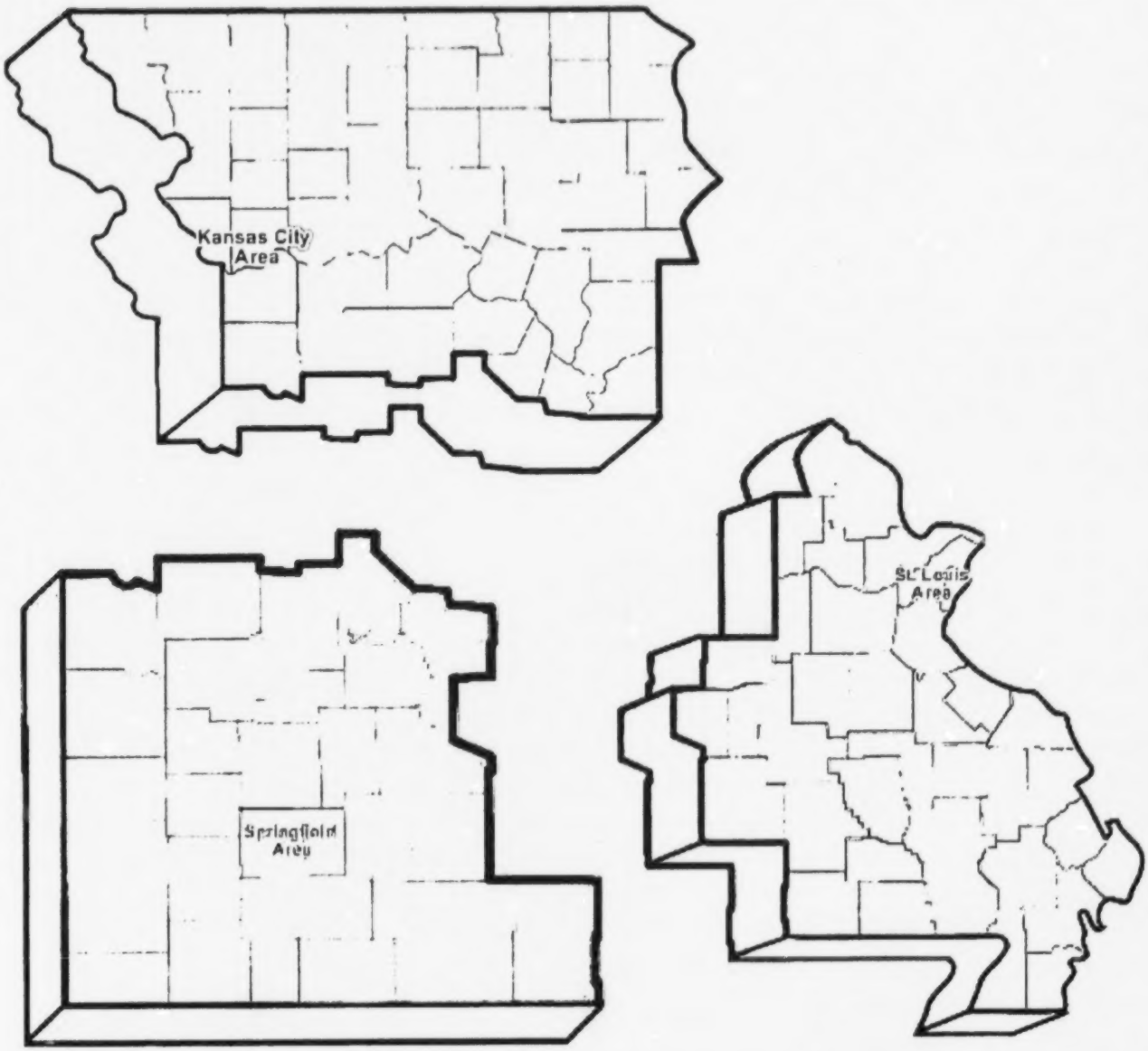
Independent Colleges and Universities

Missouri's 25 independent colleges and universities add diversity and strength to the state's system of higher education through focused missions differentiated by both tradition and selectivity. Their missions range from highly selective, doctoral degree-granting research universities to comprehensive associate, baccalaureate, and master's degree-granting colleges and universities. Missouri's independent liberal arts colleges and universities educate many of the classroom teachers and business leaders for Missouri and the nation and prepare students for graduate and advanced professional study. Missouri also has a number of theological, osteopathic, and chiropractic colleges and specialized art schools that further increase the diversity of opportunities that exist within the state's system of higher education.

Private Career Schools

More than 120 private career and proprietary schools are certified by the Coordinating Board to offer courses and programs in Missouri. Short-term training, certificate programs, and two- and four-year degrees offered by the proprietary sector contribute to the diversity of learning opportunities within the state's system of higher education.

Appendix 3. Access to Missouri's Postsecondary Education and Training Opportunities



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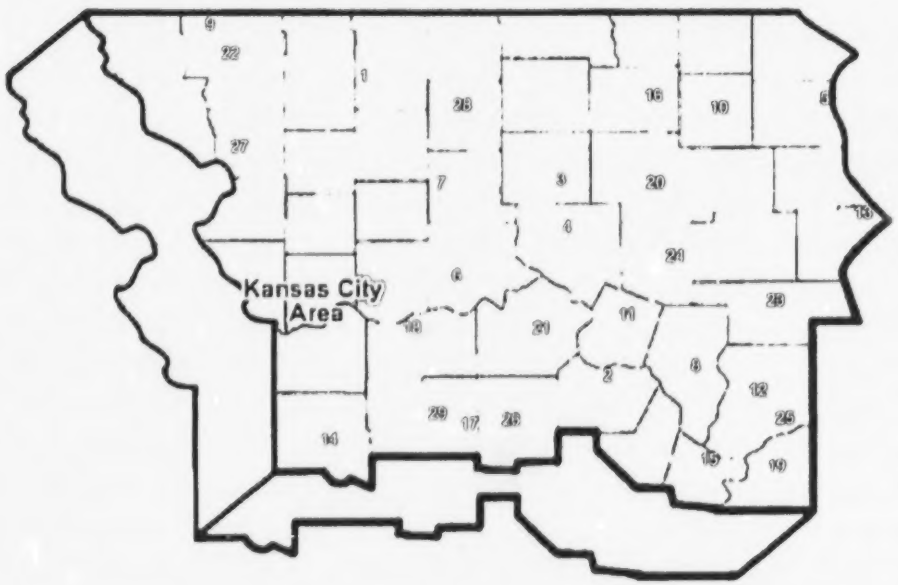
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*

North Region



1 - Bethany (TE)
North Central Area Vo-Tech (AVTS)

2 - Boonville (TE)
Booneslick Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

3 - Brookfield (TE)
Brookfield Area Career Center (AVTS)
Brookfield Area Technical Center (AVTS)

4 - Brunswick
Brunswick School of Auctioneering

5 - Canton (TE)
Culver-Stockton College

6 - Carrollton (TE)
Carrollton Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

7 - Chillicothe (TE)
Grand River Tech School (AVTS)

8 - Columbia (TE)
Columbia Career Center (AVTS)
Columbia College
Culver Stockton College
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service
Lesley University
Massage Therapy Institute of Missouri
Stephens College
University of Missouri-Columbia

9 - Conception
Conception Seminary College

10 - Edina
Jim Sears Northeast Technical Center (MACC)

11 - Fayette
Central Methodist College

12 - Fulton
Westminster College
William Woods University

13 - Hannibal (TE)
Hannibal Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)
Hannibal-LaGrange College
Hannibal Regional Office Center (MACC)

14 - Harrisonville (TE)
Cass Career Center (AVTS)

15 - Jefferson City (TE)
Lincoln University
Metro Business College
Nichols Career Center (AVTS)
State Fair Community College Site

16 - Kirksville (TE)
Kirksville Area Technical Center (AVTS)
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
Moberly Area Community College (1456 site)
Truman State University

17 - Knob Noster (TE)

18 - Lexington (TE)
Lex La-Ray Technical Center (AVTS)
Wentworth Military Academy and Junior College

19 - Linn (TE)
Linn State Technical College

20 - Macon (TE)
Macon Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

21 - Marshall (TE)
Missouri Valley College
Saline County Career Center (AVTS)

22 - Maryville (TE)
Northwest Missouri State University
Northwest Technical School (AVTS)

23 - Mexico (TE)
Davis-Hart Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)
Mexico Advanced Technical Center (1456 site)

24 - Moberly (TE)
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service
Moberly Area Community College
Moberly Area Technical Center (AVTS)

25 - Mokane (TE)
South Callaway R-II High School (AVTS)

26 - Sedalia (TE)
State Fair Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)
State Fair Community College

27 - St. Joseph (TE)
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service
H.S. Hillyard Technical School (AVTS)
Missouri Western State College
Vatterott College

28 - Trenton (TE)
Graceland University
North Central Missouri College

29 - Warrensburg (TE)
Central Missouri State University
Warrensburg Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

* This map includes public and independent two- and four-year colleges' and universities' and proprietary schools' main campuses, satellite campuses, and technical education sites as well as area vocational technical schools offering courses or programs for credit. Interactive Television (ITV) delivery sites and off-campus, in-district community college sites are not included.
TE = Technical Education Site

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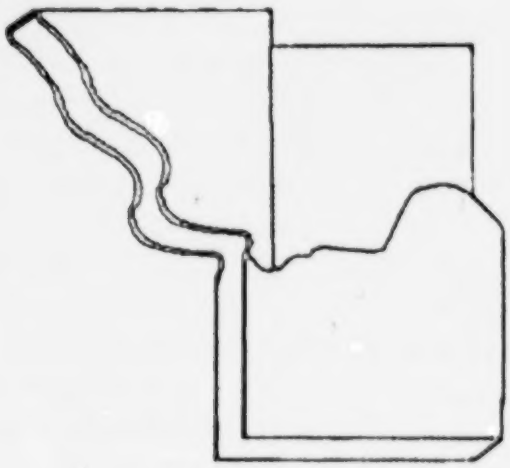
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*

Kansas City Region



Kansas City
Academy of Bartending
Avila College
Aviation Institute of Maintenance
Baker University
Calvary Bible College
Central Michigan University
Cleveland Chiropractic College
CommSkill
Concorde Career Institute
DeVry Institute of Technology
Electronics Institute
Foley-Belsaw Institute
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service (5 locations)
Kansas City Art Institute
Kansas City Center/Montessori Education
Kansas City College of Legal Studies
Keller Graduate School of Management (2 locations)
Lesley University (3 locations)
Massage Therapy Training Institute
Metropolitan Community College-Blue River
Metropolitan Community College-Longview
Metropolitan Community College-Maple Woods
Metropolitan Community College-Penn Valley
Mid-American School of Railway Technology
Midwestern Baptist Theological
Midwestern Institute of Bodywork & Somatic Therapy
National American University
Nazarene Theological Seminary
New R.T. Coles Vocational Institute, The
NOVA Southeastern University
Nutrition Institute of America
Park University
Review of Systems School of Medical Transcription
Rockhurst University
Saint Paul School of Theology
Sanford-Brown College
Stuppy Mid America School of Floral Design
University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine, The
University of Missouri-Kansas City
University of Phoenix
Urban League Training Academy
Vatterott College
William Jewell College

1 - Excelsior Springs (TE)
Excelsior Springs Career Center (AVTS)

2 - Fort Osage (TE)
Career and Technology Center at Fort Osage (AVTS)

3 - Independence
Adlard School of Dental Assisting
Friends University
Graceland University

4 - Platte City (TE)
Northland Career Center (AVTS)

5 - Raytown (TE)
Herndon Career Center (AVTS)
Missouri Auction School

* This map includes public and independent two- and four-year colleges' and universities' and proprietary schools' main campuses, satellite campuses, and technical education sites as well as area vocational technical schools offering courses or programs for credit. Interactive Television (ITV) delivery sites and off-campus, in-district community college sites are not included.

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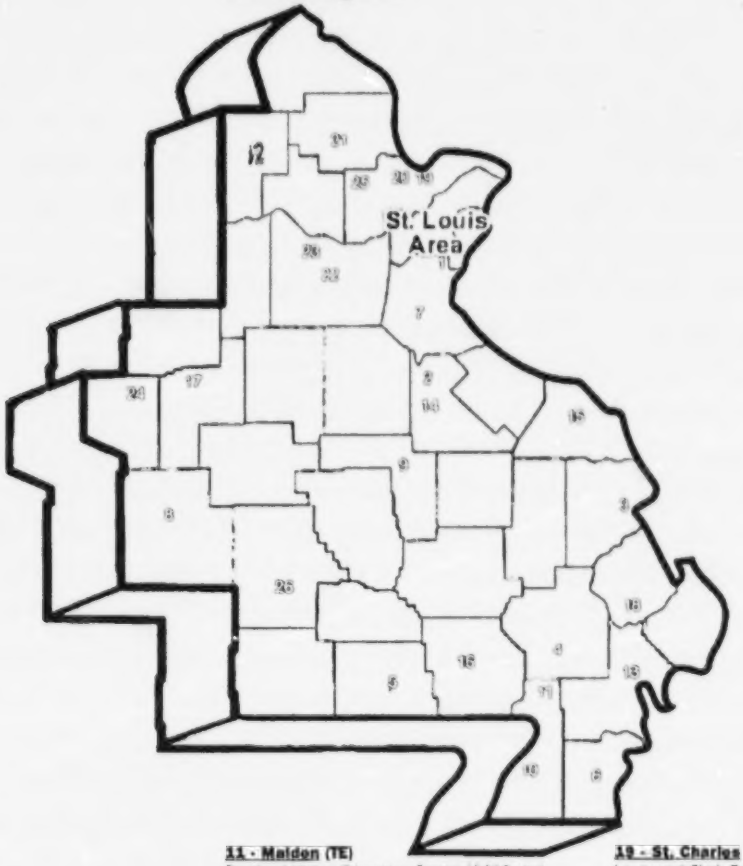
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*

East Region



1 - Arnold (TE)
ITT Technical Institute

2 - Bonne Terre (TE)
UniTec Career Center (AVTS)

3 - Cape Girardeau (TE)
Administration Health Care Institute
Cape Girardeau Area Career and Technology Center (AVTS)
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service
Metro Business College
Southeast Missouri State University
Southeast Missoun Hospital College of Nursing and Health Sciences

4 - Dexter (TE)

5 - Doniphan
Current River Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

6 - Hayti (TE)
Pemiscot County Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

7 - Hillsboro (TE)
Jefferson College
Jefferson College AVS (AVTS)

8 - Houston
Texas County Technical Institute

9 - Ironton
Arcadia Valley Career Technology Center (AVTS)

10 - Kennett (TE)
Kennett Area Higher Education Center (1456 site)
Kennett Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

11 - Malden (TE)
Bootheel Higher Education Center (1456 site)
Southern Missoun Truck Driving School

12 - Montgomery City
Montgomery County R-II High School (AVTS)

13 - New Madrid (TE)
New Madrid County Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

14 - Park Hills (TE)
Mineral Area College

15 - Perryville (TE)
Mineral Area College (1456 site)
Perryville Area Career and Technology Center (AVTS)

16 - Poplar Bluff (TE)
Poplar Bluff Technical Career Center (AVTS)
Three Rivers Community College

17 - Rolla (TE)
East Central College (1456 site)
Metro Business College
Rolla Technical Institute (AVTS)
University of Missouri-Rolla

18 - Sikeston (TE)
Commercial Driver Training
Sikeston Area Higher Education Center (1456 site)
Sikeston Career and Technology Center (AVTS)

19 - St. Charles
Lewis and Clark Career Center (AVTS)
Lindenwood University
St. Charles Flying Service
St. Charles School of Massage Therapy

20 - St. Peters (TE)
St. Charles Community College

21 - Troy
Witte Truck Driving School

22 - Union (TE)
East Central College

23 - Washington (TE)
Four Rivers Area Vocation Technical School

24 - Waynesville
Waynesville Technical Academy (AVTS)

25 - Wentzville
Midwest Theological Seminary

26 - Winona (TE)
Winona Mineral Area College Site
Winona School District and the Current Rivers Consortium (AVTS)

* This map includes public and independent two- and four-year colleges' and universities' and proprietary schools' main campuses, satellite campuses, and technical education sites as well as area vocational technical schools offering courses or programs for credit. Interactive Television (ITV) delivery sites and off-campus, in-district community college sites are not included.
TE = Technical Education Site

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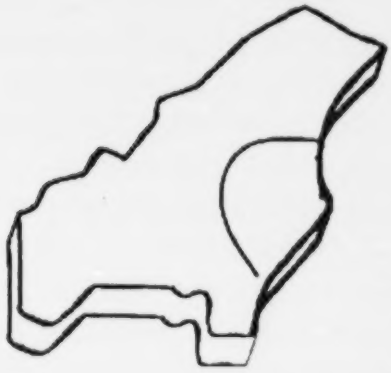
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*

St. Louis Region



St. Louis
A Gathering Place-Wellness Education Center
A Technological Advantage
Academy of Bartending
Advanced Dental Careers
Allied Medical College (2 locations)
American Woodworking Academy
Aquinas Institute of Theology
Barbizon School of Modeling
Bartending Institute, The
Beaumont High School (AVTS)
Berkeley High School (AVTS)
Brentwood High School (AVTS)
Broadcast Center
Career Alternatives Learning Center
Career Works, Inc.
Central Visual Performing Arts High School (AVTS)
City House Learning Centers
Concordia Seminary
Covenant Theological Seminary
Daruby School
Eden Theological Seminary
Eureka High School (AVTS)
Fontbonne University
Gateway High School (AVTS)
Gateway Truck Driving Academy
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service (4 locations)
Hancock Senior High School (AVTS)
Harris-Stowe State College
Hazelwood Central High School (AVTS)
Hazelwood East High School (AVTS)
Hazelwood West High School (AVTS)
Healing Arts Center, The
Hickey School
ICON Computer & Business Training Center
IHM Health Studies Center
ITT Technical Institute
Jewish Hospital College of Nursing and Allied Health
John Robert Powers International
Kaleidoscope School of Massage
Keller Graduate School of Management (2 locations)
Kennick-Glennon Seminary
Ladue Horton Watkins High School (AVTS)
Lafayette Senior High School (AVTS)
Lindbergh Senior High School (AVTS)
Logan University
Maplewood-Richmond Heights High School (AVTS)
Marquette Senior High School (AVTS)
Maryville University of Saint Louis
McCluer High School (AVTS)
McCluer North High School (AVTS)
Mehlville High School (AVTS)
Metro High School (AVTS)
Midwest Institute for Medical Assistants (2 locations)
Midwestern Training Center
Missouri Baptist College
Missouri College
Missouri Tech
MVC Computer & Business Institute
National-Louis University
New Horizons Computer Learning Center-St. Louis
Normandy High School (AVTS)
North County Technical High School (AVTS)
Northwest High School (AVTS)
NOVA Southeastern University
Oakville High School (AVTS)
On-Line Train
Parkway Central High School (AVTS)
Parkway North High School (AVTS)
Parkway South High School (AVTS)
Parkway West High School (AVTS)
Patricia Stevens College
Pattonville High School (AVTS)
Petropolis Academy of Pet Grooming
Riverview Gardens Senior High School (AVTS)
Rockwood Summit High School (AVTS)
Roosevelt High School (AVTS)
Saint Louis Christian College
Saint Louis University
Sanford-Brown College (3 locations)
Security Training Center
Soldan International Studies (AVTS)
South County Technical High School (AVTS)
Southern Illinois University-NIMA
St. Louis Career Academy (AVTS)
St. Louis College of Health Careers (2 locations)
St. Louis College of Pharmacy
St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley
St. Louis Community College at Forest Park
St. Louis Community College at Meramec
St. Louis Institute of Electrology
St. Louis Institute of Technology
Sumner High School (AVTS)
TechSkills
TelTemps Training Resources
Tom Rose School of Dog Training & Grooming
Trans World Travel Academy
University of Missouri-St. Louis
University of Phoenix
University of St. Francis
Urban League Business Training Center
Valley Park Senior High School (AVTS)
Vashon High School (AVTS)
Vatterott College (2 locations)
Washington University
Webster Groves High School (AVTS)
Webster University
West County Technical High School (AVTS)
Westco Tech

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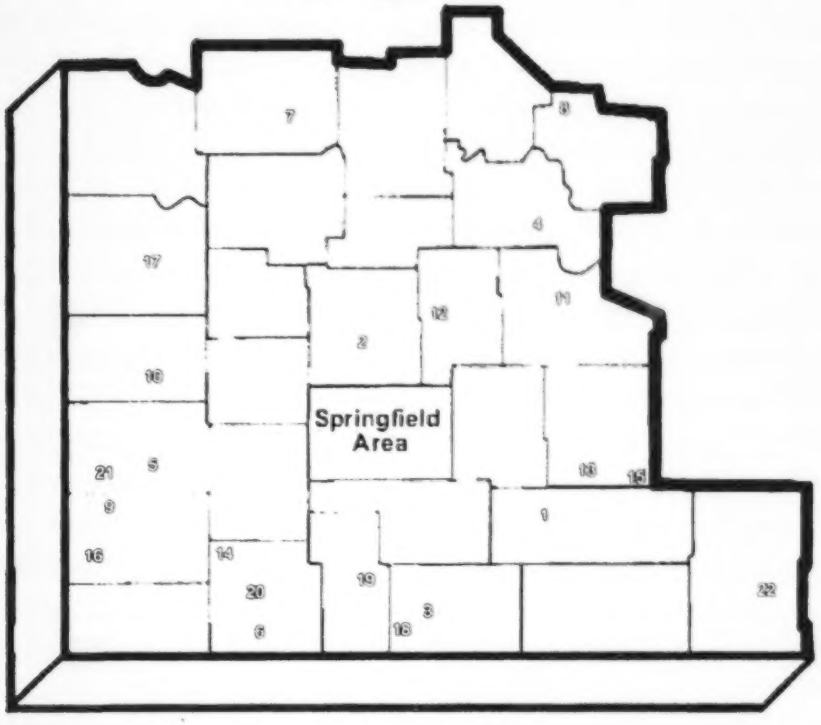
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*

South Region



1 - Ava (TE)

2 - Bolivar (TE)
Southwest Baptist University

3- Branson (TE)

4 - Camdenton (TE)
Camdenton State Fair Community College and
Central Missouri State University (1456 site)
Lake Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

5 - Carthage (TE)
Carthage Technical Center (AVTS)

6 - Cassville (TE)
Crowder College (1456 site)

7 - Clinton (TE)
Clinton Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

8 - Eldon (TE)
Tri-County Technical School (AVTS)

9 - Joplin (TE)
Franklin Technology Center (AVTS)
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service
Hook Up Drivers
Missouri Southern State College
Vatterott College

10 - Lamar (TE)
Heartland Horseshoeing School
Lamar Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

11 - Lebanon (TE)
Lebanon Technology and Career Center (AVTS)
Ozarks Technical Community College (1456 site)

12 - Louisburg (TE)
Dallas County Area Vocational Technical School (AVTS)

13 - Mansfield (TE)

14 - Monett (TE)
Southwest Area Career Center (AVTS)

15 - Mountain Grove (TE)
Ozark Mountain Technical Center (AVTS)
Southwest Missouri State University-Mountain Grove

16 - Neosho (TE)
Crowder College
Crowder College Technical Center (AVTS)

17 - Nevada (TE)
Cottey College
Missouri Welding Institute, Inc.
Nevada Area Higher Education Center (1456 site)
Nevada Regional Technical Center (AVTS)

18 - Point Lookout
College of the Ozarks

19 - Reeds Spring (TE)
Gibson Technical Center (AVTS)

20 - Washburn
Wholistic Life Center School of Massage

21 - Webb City (TE)

22 - West Plains (TE)
South Central Career Center (AVTS)
Southwest Missouri State University-West Plains

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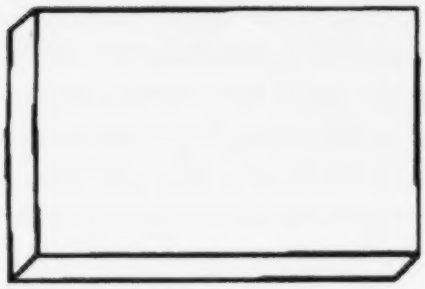
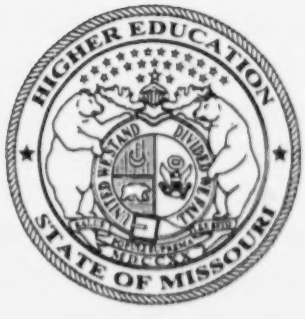
Missouri Postsecondary Education and Training*
Springfield Region



Springfield
Admiral Travel Academy
Assemblies of God Theological Seminary
Baptist Bible College
Bryan Career College
C-1 Truck Driver Training
Central Bible College
Drury University
Evangel University
Global University
H & R Block Eastern Tax Service (2 locations)
Lester L. Cox College of Nursing and Health Sciences
Midwestern Training Center
New Horizons Computer Learning Center
NOVA Southeastern University
OTC/Graff Career center (AVTS)
Ozarks Technical Community College
Professional Massage Training Center
Rhodes College
School of Massage Arts
Southwest Missouri State University
The Travel Career Academy
Vatterott College

* This map includes public and independent two- and four-year colleges' and universities' and proprietary schools' main campuses, satellite campuses, and technical education sites as well as area vocational technical schools offering courses or programs for credit. Interactive Television (ITV) delivery sites and off-campus, in-district community college sites are not included.

Missouri Department
of Higher Education



Missouri Coordinating
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3515 Amazonas Drive – Jefferson City, MO 65109 – (573) 751-2361 – Fax (573) 751-6635 – MOSTARS (800) 473-6757 – www.cbhe.state.mo.us

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